

Development of a Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis Tool to Support Selection of Nanomaterial Studies

Nanoinformatics 2010



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Acknowledgments

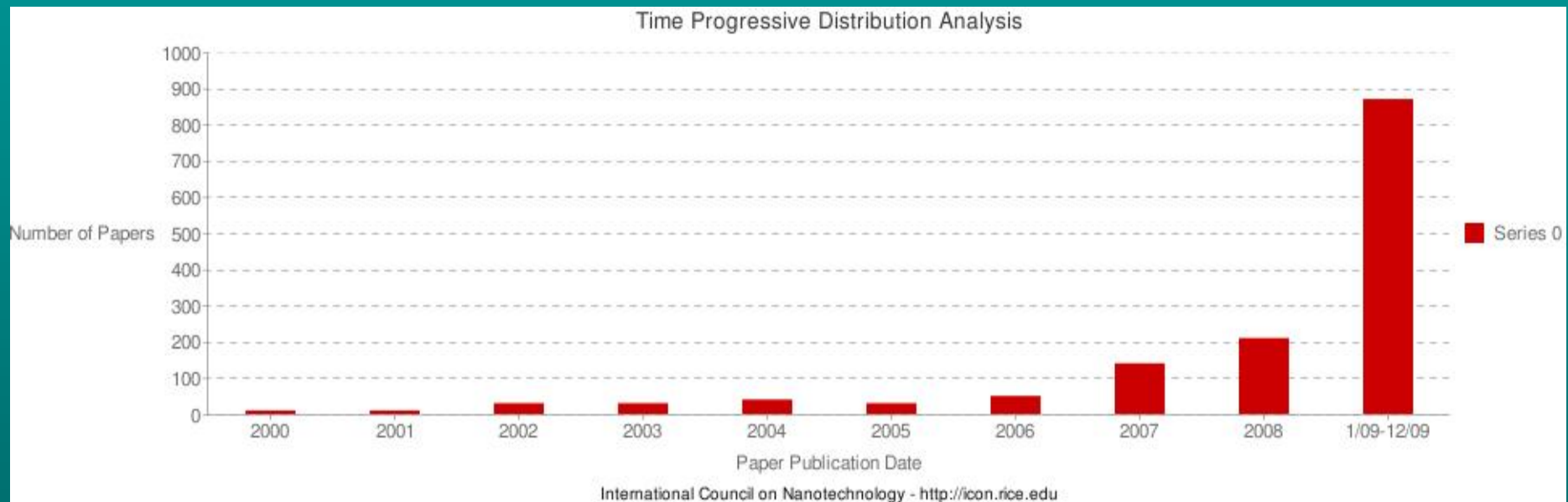
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Nanoinformatics 2010 Workshop

*GOAL (*in light of increasing data*):*

“...determining which information is **most relevant** to the nanoscale science and engineering community.”

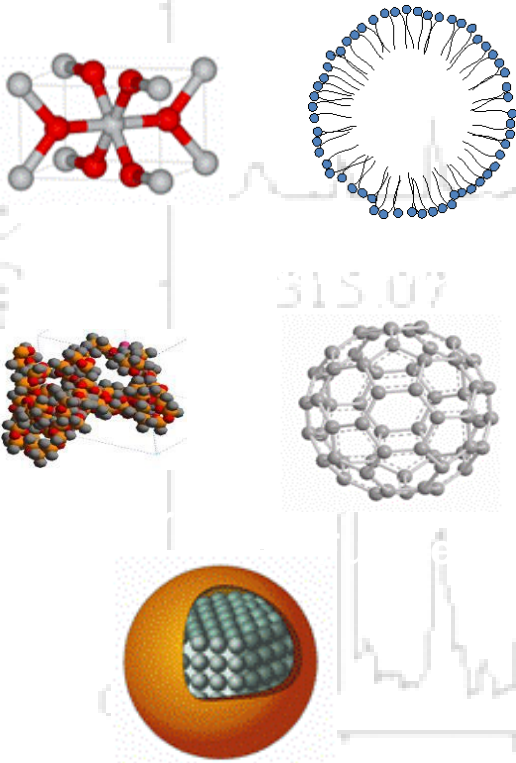
Hazard assessment studies of nanomaterials are proliferating



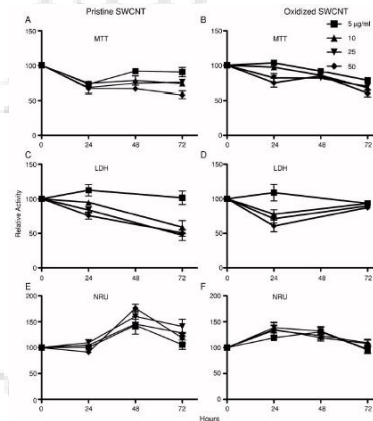
- How can we efficiently identify **high quality** studies to meet our research needs?

Studies measure and report a range of parameters and characteristics

Particle characteristics



Data quality/ presentation



Study design



**What characteristics or
criteria define a
study as “high quality”?**

**Can we develop a tool that
allows us to efficiently
identify studies that meet
these criteria?**

Project Objective:

Develop a tool that uses Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) to identify studies that meet defined characteristics

- **MCDA provides a framework to assist decision makers in choosing the best alternative from a range of alternatives amidst conflicting and competing criteria.**
- **Can identify:**
 - Single most preferred option (study) or group of options (studies)
 - Rank options
 - Distinguish acceptable from unacceptable possibilities



What will the MCDA tool do?

- **Identify the “best” study (or studies) based on study criteria identified as important by the “stakeholders” (researchers, policy makers, etc.)**
- **Integrated with the Nanomaterial-Biological Interaction (NBI) data repository**

Project Status



1. Initial phase—

- Seek stakeholder input
- Develop test version of Tool
- Establish feasibility of concept

2. If proof-of-concept established, proceed with development

- Refine
- Program beta version of tool
- Integrate with databases

Initial Phase: Specific steps



1. Identify stakeholders and goals



2. Identify criteria that define a “quality” study

3. Build a decision framework

4. Rate studies based on criteria

5. Weight relative importance of criteria

6. Integrate results into test version



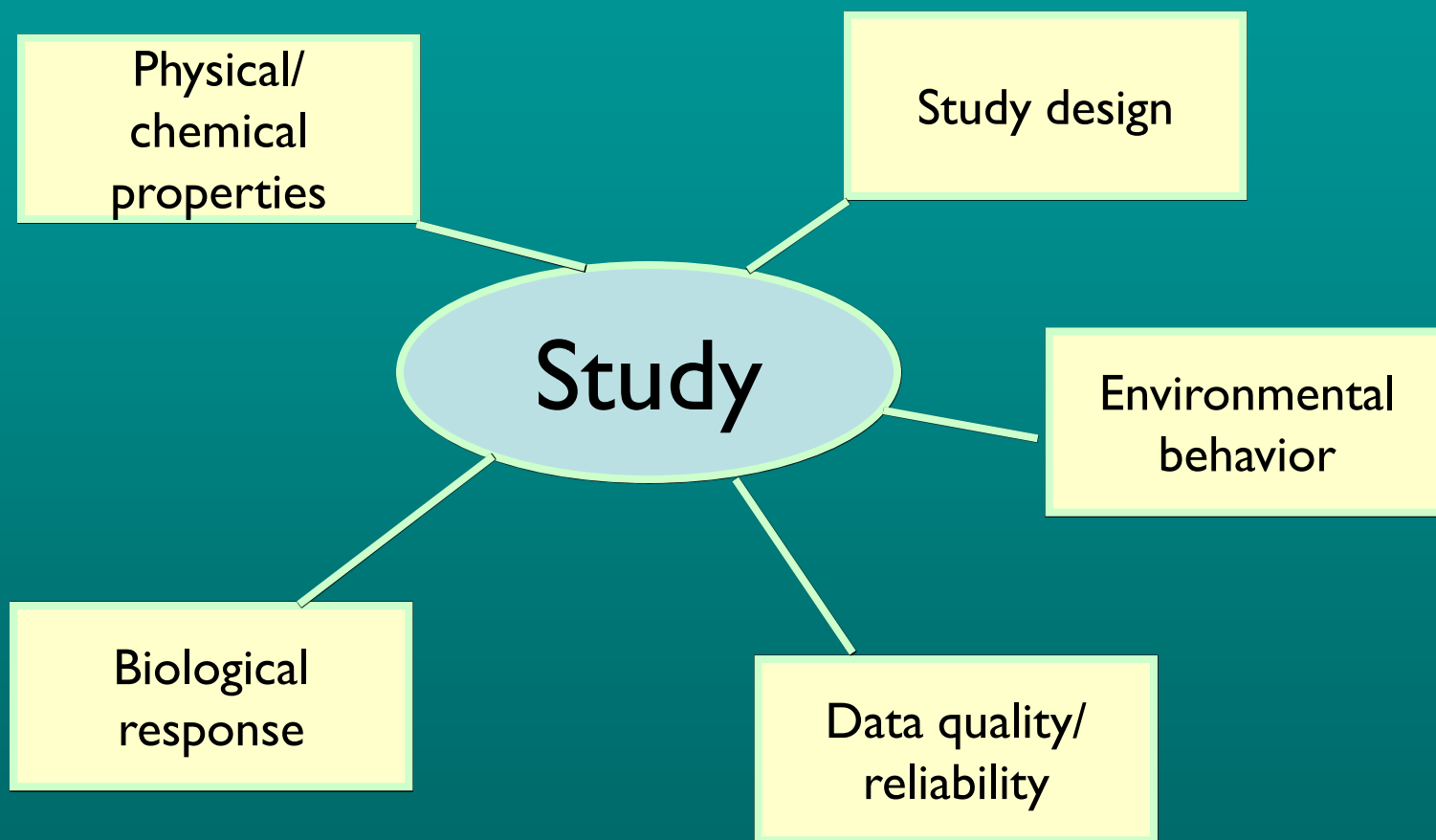
Identify stakeholders and goals

- Who will use the tool?
- How will they use the information?
- What are their decision criteria for defining a study as useful/ not useful; high quality/ low quality?





Identify criteria that define a “quality study”



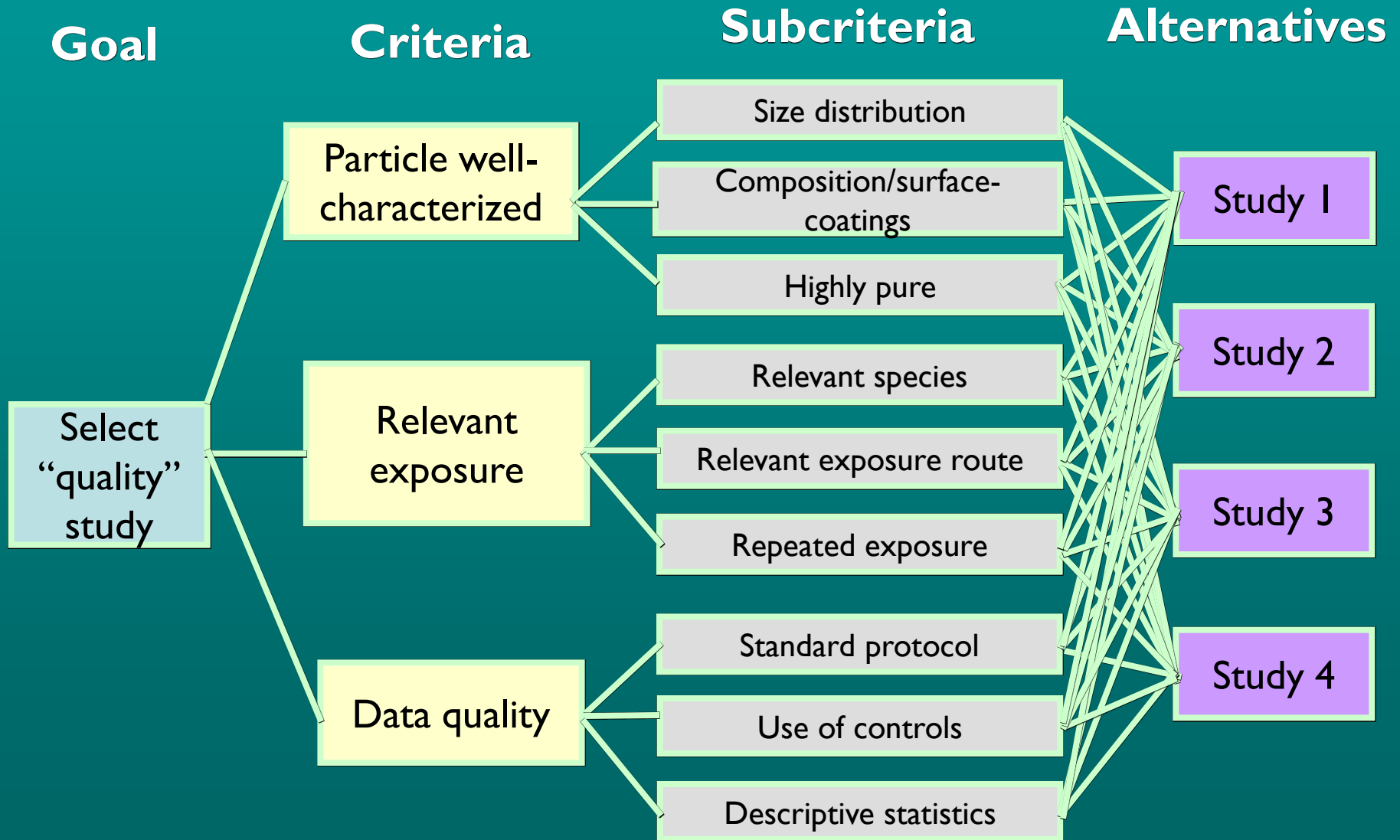
Quality/ extent of characterization varies between studies

- Call to develop standardized characterization criteria for hazard identification of nanomaterials

Material characterization	<i>In vitro</i> testing	<i>In vivo</i> testing	Environmental fate	Data quality
Particle size/ Distribution	Protocol	Protocol	Persistence	Peer review
Shape	Cell line	Species	Mobility	Independence
Composition	Culture medium	Age/ life stage	Bioavailability	Replicates
Surface chemistry	Assay	Gender	Biomagnification	Positive controls
Surface charge	Concentration	Exposure route	Transformation	Negative controls
Solubility/Dispersibility	Protein binding	Dose		Variability
Aggregate/Agglomerate	Time	# of Subjects		Error
Surface area/Specific surface area	Endpoint	Target organ/ endpoint		Data presentation
		Duration		Statistics
		NOAEL/LOAEL		
		Pathology/ Chemistry		

- Which criteria are *most important*?

Establish relationships between decision criteria and alternatives



Weight the relative importance of criteria

Which do I consider more important...?

- Size distribution well characterized ...or... better characterized surface chemistry?
- Standardized protocols...or...More replicates?
- Repeated dosing...or...Relevant exposure pathway?

Weight the relative importance of criteria

Criteria	Wt	Subcriteria	Wt
Particle well-characterized	45	Size-distribution well-characterized	45
		Composition/ surface-coatings well-characterized	40
		Highly pure	10
Relevant exposure	25	Relevant species	25
		Relevant exposure route	20
		Repeated exposure	10
Data quality	30	Standard protocol	25
		Use of controls	30
		Descriptive statistics	20

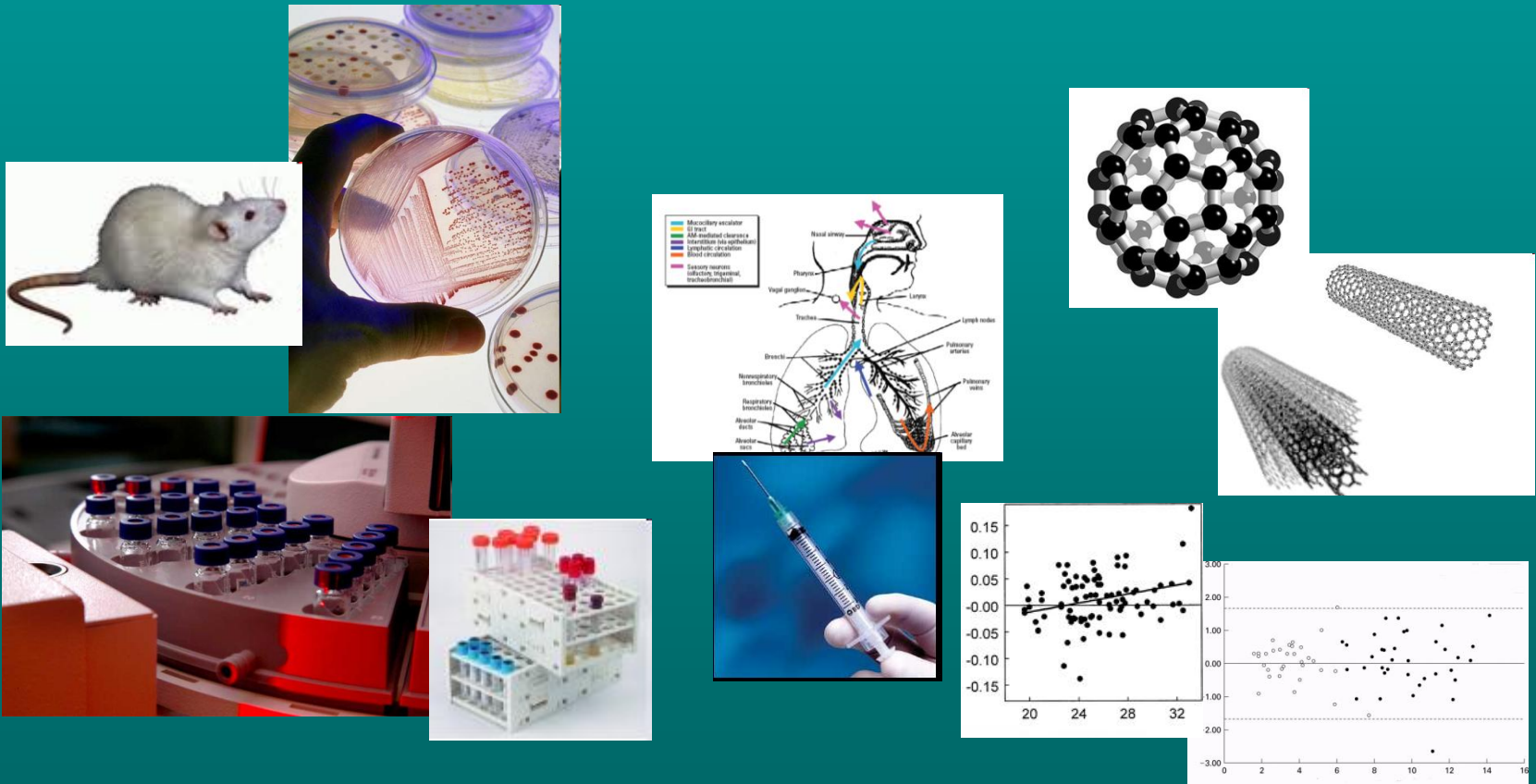
Rate studies

- Mine databases of nanomaterial studies



Rate studies

Assessments may be factual or subjective



Images from mavimo.org; 3dchem.com; esd.ornl.gov ; thorax.bmj.com; ocregister.com; mattk.com; opticsplanet.com; Oberdorster et al., 2005; topnews.in

Rate studies

Subcriteria	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3	Study 4
Size-distribution well-characterized	5 Best	3	2	1 Worst
Composition/ surface-coatings well-characterized	5 Best	1	1 Worst	3
Highly pure	4	3	5	3
Relevant species	4	5	2	5 Best
Relevant exposure route	2	5	3	3
Repeated exposure	3	5 Best	2	1 Worst
Standard protocol	4	3	1 Worst	3
Use of controls	1 Worst	5 Best	2	4
Descriptive statistics	2	3	2	4

1 = worst, 5 = best

Integrate results

Subcriteria	Wt	Rating				Score			
		S1	S2	S3	S4	S1	S2	S3	S4
Size-distribution well-characterized	45	5	3	2	1	225	135	90	45
Composition/ surface-coatings well-characterized	40	5	1	1	3	200	40	40	120
Highly pure	10	4	3	5	3	40	30	50	30
Relevant species	25	4	5	2	5	100	125	50	125
Relevant exposure route	20	2	5	3	3	40	100	60	60
Repeated exposure	10	3	5	2	1	30	50	20	10
Standard protocol	25	4	3	1	3	100	75	25	75
Use of controls	30	1	5	2	4	30	150	60	120
Descriptive statistics	20	2	3	2	4	40	60	40	80
Totals						805	765	435	665

Moving forward...

- Determine stakeholder priorities and define key criteria
- Integrate data and develop test version of Tool
- Establish Proof-of-Concept
 - Refine
 - Develop

Questions?

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